

The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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THE BOW OF PROMISE.

Hope on, sweet heart, no fears should flock,
Thy horizon to-day;
I know that clouds obscured thy morn,
But they shall pass away.
The spirit born amid deep gloom,
And heavy clouds of sorrow,
Must look aloft to Hope's bright bow,
And wait the coming morn.
What mean these clouds of doubt that rise,
With angry, frowning mien?
God's hand o'er ruleth all, sweet heart—
His wonders have been seen.
From out the depths of dark despair,
We must of good may borrow,
And trusting in His Grace to-day,
Become "His heirs" to-morrow.
Be not dismayed, sweet heart, to find
Life's a tempestuous ocean.
For Faith has calmed the tempest's rage,
And stilled the wave's commotion.
Lo! when the storm its power has spent
The waiting winds their sorrow,
Nature displays her bow through tears—
A promise of to-morrow.
Though life is short, the way is dark,
We know not what's in store;
We labor zealously in Hope—
We can do nothing more.
Lift up thy drooping soul, faint heart;
Be not cast down of sorrow;
The sun may set in cloudy day—
'Twill rise again to-morrow.

VICKIE SPENCER.

THE PIRATE'S THUMB.

I.—THE ADMIRAL'S RETURN.

It seems only yesterday that I was but six years old, and was standing on the lawn of our house, fourteen miles from Dorchester, holding my mother's hand, and with my brother Ned, waiting for the arrival of my father, the admiral, who had just landed from a cruise after slaves on the African coast.
It was about the year 1783, and my father had written to my mother that he should post from Plymouth, where his vessel lay. The bells were clashing out in the village steeple for King George's birthday, but I, somehow or other, associated the rejoicings with the anticipations of my father's return. It was harvest time, and the men were shouting across a distant upland, as they brought the last load home to the farm stackyard. Those shouts, too, I somehow blended with the happy feeling of expectancy. Even the very sunset, that was just reddening the sky, seemed to me almost a part of the ceremonial, and only a fitting compliment on so great an occasion.

My father had been three years away, and I had but an imperfect recollection of anything but his severe, keen look, his uniform, his cocked hat, his satin knee breeches, his white silk stockings and his gold-buckled shoes. I remembered too, his grave paces after dinner up and down the quarter deck—as he called the space by the front windows of our dining-room—when the folding doors were thrown open. I remembered how he used to occasionally turn aside into the hall and tap the big barometer, then shake his head and resume his silent paces. I remembered, also, his having a mast erected in the Dutch garden, on which on certain days, the Union Jack was hoisted with a salvo from an old ship's cannon that was kept in the harness-room. My brother Ned, three years older than myself, had, when we were reading together, and resolving to become future Robinson Crusoes, taught me to associate my father with all the naval heroes who ever fought against the enemies of England, from Drake and Frobenius down to Blake and old Bonbow. I always, I know, pictured him erect on his quarter deck, with his hand on his sword, and cannon-shot as large as Dutch cheeses flying thick around him. Perhaps I and Ned partly derived this somewhat exaggerated impression from an old engraving of Bonbow which hung in the dining-room. Our notion of an African cruise was boarding slaves, cutting down savage-looking men in straw hats, and splashing grape-shot into scurrying fleets of black men's many paddled canoes.

A small brown cloud of dust grew nearer and larger. Suddenly from the cloud emerged a large yellow traveling carriage, four white horses, and two postillions in scarlet jackets. My mother gave a slight scream of delight—it was my father. The carriage stopped; a tall, thin, grave man got quietly out; another moment, and my mother was in his arms; then he turned to us and kissed us composedly. He was a reserved man, and made no great display of affection. His luggage was a large telescope, a gray and red parrot, some charts, two valises, and his sword.

"Why papa," said Ned, looking up at the carriage, "you've got Robinson Crusoe's Friday with you. Look, mamma, look, Fred, it is, isn't it?"

There was indeed a black servant in our uniform sitting grinning good-naturedly on the dickey, with a large, live tortoise under his arm.

"Friday? No, that's Monday," said my father, smiling; that's his name, for that is the day we picked him up, one hundred and twenty miles from the Isle of France. There was he and his brother; they'd drifted in a canoe three hundred miles, and they were sinking when we found them. Were'n't you, Monday?"

"Yes, we was, massa."

"And, my dear," said my father to my mother, "I've taken him as my footman. He's too useful for a ship's cook. I sent his brother in the Thunderer to the West Indies. We found him very quarrelsome and revengeful."

Monday ventured a remark, intensified by an oath—

"Cesar, him—bad temper, when him blood up."

"Monday," said my father, "no more swearing now you're on land. Remember, footmen, never swear."

My mother looked rather alarmed at the tortoise, who had just put out his head snail-like, to reconnoitre his new quarters.

"Polly, my dear," said my father, "Monday saved my life in Old Calabar. A shark had all but snapped me, but he dived under him with a knife. 'Didn't you, Monday?'"

"Caught him under third rib, Massa Gambier; but them ground shark very hard to kill."

"Monday," said my father, "no one ever swears in England, except on board ship."

"Very true, massa—dumb, massa—very true. No one swear in England, not even postillion, when wheel come off—ah!"

"Quite right, Monday," said my father smiling at the man's quickness; "I forgot. Yes, postillions sometimes do. But mind, Monday, if you imitate postillions, though you have no wheel to come off, you go back to sea, and the caboose instantan."

II.—MONDAY.

Years went on, and Monday grew into one of the most faithful and admirable of servants. My poor father was killed in the great battle of the glorious 1st of June, and Monday became not only a playmate, but a sort of guardian to us boys. He climbed walnut trees for us, he scaled old ruins for hawks' nests, he laid our night lines for us, he drove off violent bulls that chased us in meadows intersected by "trouty" brooks, and he even fought farmers' men, who caught us under suspicious circumstances in cherry orchards. A daring though bad rider, he broke wild colts for our special riding. He followed us in coursing, he helped us in ferreting; in fact, till we went to Rugby, and from there to college, Monday was our inseparable henchman, a servant of whose entire trustworthiness my mother never entertained a mistrustful thought. On one occasion, and one occasion only, at a village club festival, Monday got drunk, and fought in succession four champions of a rival parish who had dared to uphold republican opinions, praise the French, and deprecate Lord Howe's victory. The quantity of beer forced upon Monday by his admirers on this occasion, however, finally led to his doleful fall,—in fact, to tell the sober truth, to several falls.

It was the year before I attained my majority that the failure of a bank at Exeter, and a long series of frauds and forgeries committed by our too trusted family lawyer, reduced my mother's property to a bare four hundred a year. It became therefore, necessary for Ned to at once relinquish his intention of entering the Engineers, and for me to abandon my hope of distinguishing myself at the bar. It was a hard struggle, particularly for Ned; but we did it, and both entered the house of a West Indian firm—Mulford & Snargate, in Abchurch Lane, our mother living with us in very nice lodgings, in Gower street, where Monday—now a man about thirty-five years of age—continued our faithful and devoted servant, just as cheerful, willing and indefatigable as he had been when he was first set down at our door in Dorsetshire, fourteen years before with a live tortoise under his arm.

It was I think in the third year of our mercantile life, that our head partner, Mr. Mulford, one morning called me into his room, where Ned was at work with him auditing some Jamaican accounts.

"Gambier, my boy," he said, looking up from the red lines he was ruling in an enormous ledger, and handing me a bank-note, "I want you to go to the Post office at once with this one thousand pound note. Put it in an envelope at once, and direct it to our consignees, Haberfield and Holmwood, John street, Bristol. Mind, post it with your own hands, for it must reach before to-morrow night, to catch the vessel for Barbadoes. Here, Ned has got some news of your black servant's brother, from a West India paper."

"Oh, Ned—Ned began."

"Not a word now, Ned," said Mr. Mulford severely. "Go on. Three, six, four, sixteen, two."

"Three, six, four, sixteen, two."

I left them at their work, and went into my own room. I found two ship-brokers waiting to see me, and Monday with a message from mother, upon some business she wished me to see her lawyer about. It wanted only twenty minutes to the post time. In my hurry and vexation I hastily directed the letter with the banknote, and gave it to Monday with special directions to post it. He told me afterwards that he had punctually posted it ten minutes before the box closed.

The Jamaica paper, Ned, referred to contained bad news of Cesar. He had long become drunken, vicious, thievish and untamable, and had once narrowly escaped the yard arm, for stabbing a boatsteward when off the coast of Madagascar. The paper went on to say, that on June 7, 1861, while the Thunderer lay on Lagos River, Cesar had jumped over board with the intention of deserting. He was seen in the water, and a boat instantly lowered to pursue him. All at once a shark was seen to turn and snap at him, and presently blood rose to the surface of the water. The sailors stopped rowing, horror-struck, and pulled back to the vessel. A shout from the deck, a yell, in fact, of rage and horror made them turn round; they then saw Cesar rising not far from the shore and taken on board a fourteen-paddled canoe, which instantly pulled up a muddy creek, and passed out of sight under the mangrove bushes. Directly they reached the vessel they discovered the cause of that heart-rending shout. Cesar had leaped overboard, out of revenge, with the captain's child—a fine boy, the delight of his father and the crew, and being chased by the shark, had thrown him the child to stop his pursuit.

We told this horrible story to Monday, who seemed to take it deeply to heart. He tossed his arms up, and tears came into his eyes.

"Same father," he said, "different heart. Him always very bad when blood up. Old nigger nurse told me he struck great monkey Fetish, when he could hardly walk. 'Scape shark, Massa Gambier, but no 'scape Devil I think.'"

To our utter astonishment and infinite regret, two days after that, Monday who had been sent with a money letter and some messages to the West India Dock to a captain of one of our vessels, never returned. We sent a Bow street runner to search for him, we informed the patrol all through Rotherhithe and Wapping, we wrote to a magistrate, we advertised, but all in vain, Monday never returned.

"What do you think of the business?" I said to Ned one day in the office. "It couldn't be that twenty pounds."

I thought Ned would have struck me, but he only said, coldly—

"Fred I'm ashamed of you. Business makes you cruel and suspicious. I would trust Monday, even now, with the Bank of England and never care to count the gold first."

Just then Mr. Mulford entered the office hot and agitated.

"Here's a pretty thing," he said, "Gambier, that one thousand-pound note has never reached Haberfield and Holmwood. Are you sure you put it in yourself?"

I felt the blood rush to my head and my brain swim as I replied flatteringly—

"No, I was very busy at posttime. I sent it by Monday."

"Then that's what the villain bolted with, of course," said Mr. Mulford.

I hung my head like a detected school-boy. I felt bitterly the result of my carelessness, the hopelessness of repairing it.

Ned thought for a moment, and bit his pen. Then he rose and jammed on his hat.

"No," he said, "I still believe in Monday—the note has been lost. Fred, let us run to the post office and make inquiries. Strange things sometimes happen to men of business in a hurry; and unless I hear Monday own it, I will never believe he took that money. My belief with the second lot is, that he was decoyed into some brandy shop, and there drugged and murdered. No, I'll never give up my belief in Monday."

"The delay of that money may ruin our consignees," said Mr. Mulford. "They will not send the sugar vessels till they hear and so we shall lose the market. O, young man, unwise young man, how could you ever trust that black scoundrel!"

I put on my hat, and I and Ned ran like madmen to Lombard street. No hackney-coach could keep pace with us at all. We rushed into the Lost Letter Office, then a shabby, miserable little room, ill-ordered and lazily superintended by three or four careless badly paid clerks. We told them cautiously that we had lost a letter posted on such a date, and directed to Messrs. Haberfield and Holmwood, John street, Bristol.

No—no such letter in the pigeon holes.

"Perhaps," said Ned, "in a hurry misdirected Messrs. Haberfield and Holmwood Bristol street, London."

"No," This was said with a cold reserve.

"Or perhaps," said I, "to Messrs. Mulford and Snargate, Abchurch street, Bristol."

The clerk looked over the railing, as if beaten at a game of skill, and handed me a letter. My heart seemed to swell as large as a quatern loaf. It was the letter, the seal was unbroken. My eyes and Ned's met—he too saw it was the letter.

"What is there to pay?" said I coolly.

"Sixpence."

I paid the sixpence. I never parted with sixpence with less regret, and we hurried out of the office.

I tore open the envelope, which was covered with postmen's annotations. There was the brain new thousand-pound note. We danced for joy.

"So poor Monday was innocent after all, you see, Fred," cried my brother. I was almost too pleased to care whether he was or not.

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)

A Sad Life Romance.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Sunday Times writes: Something like two years ago young M—, the son of one of the wealthiest men in Louisiana, fell deeply in love with a young lady of a neighboring parish. His love was returned with warmth, and they were engaged. But now an obstacle came in their way. M—'s father opposed the match.

For some time he kept this a secret from his fiancée, and meanwhile she was making preparations for her marriage. She was an orphan but had been left a small property, which, valuable before the war, brought her but little over \$3,000. This she expended upon her education, feeling that, as her intended husband was rich, she had no necessity for saving, and that she would make her appearance worthy of their station. As the time drew near when they were to be united, M— seemed to change toward her, and grew cold and serious. In vain she tried to win him back, with all the arts which love did not permit her to learn the secret of the change.

At last the time fixed for the ceremony came, and M— was forced to make a confession. He said that his father forbade the match, that he had supposed her an heiress when he engaged himself to her, and now he could not marry her against his father's will. The shock which this gave the young girl can be imagined. Naturally, she will say that she should have despised him, and felt herself fortunate in making her escape; but, on the contrary, it was then only that she felt how much she loved him. She had given herself without reserve, and so far as she was concerned, she was his for ever. For the next year and a half she was in a convent, entirely excluded from the world; but some two months ago she was persuaded to come to this city, and remained here for some two or three weeks. One day she received a letter which seemed to disturb her, and on going to her room later, a friend found her on her knees praying for the man who had deserted her. He was very sick in the country, and begged her to come to him. On that very day M—'s father died, and the funeral notice was handed to her as she stepped into the carriage to go to the cars. For a week, nothing was heard from her, but soon we got the finale of the romance. The girl had gone immediately to M—'s bedside, and found him very ill, attended by his two sisters. He told her that he was dying, and now that his father was gone, wished to make her his wife. They were married. A will was made by him giving her one-half of his large fortune, the other half to his two sisters, and the next day he followed his father from earth. Contrary to the advice of her friends the young maiden widow announces her intention of retiring to the convent for life.

The Peabody Fund.

The trustees of the Peabody education fund closed their deliberations in New York on Wednesday. The object of this meeting has been chiefly to listen to the semi-annual report of the agent, Rev. Dr. Sears, of Virginia, and to make appropriations for the next six months. Dr. Sears' report is highly satisfactory, as showing the earnest desire of the Southern people to cooperate with the trustees, and the progress of the system of education which has been devised, and is being actively carried out under the joint direction of the school superintendents of the Southern States and of the general agent. Dr. Sears has been for the last six months travelling through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, conferring with leading gentlemen upon the objects of this magnificent donation, and addressing the people of the principal towns and cities upon the subject of free school education. He has everywhere been received with the utmost kindness and cordiality.

In Memphis and other leading cities of the South, he has been tendered the hospitalities of the respective cities, and the prospect is very encouraging for the establishment of a thorough system of free schools and normal schools among the States above mentioned. About \$75,000 have been definitely appropriated by the trustees for the ensuing six months, and about \$75,000 additional have been appropriated conditionally upon the raising of money, in co-operation, by the various communities where aid is thus given, the board granting aid varying according to circumstances, from one-third of the amount necessary to sustain the respective schools. Particular attention has been given to the founding of normal schools and the commencement of a system of free school education. Dr. Sears reports the entire people of the South as enthusiastic in their gratitude to Mr. Peabody and the appreciation of his gift.

Resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, and expressing the trustees' sense of the loss sustained by his death, were passed, and the board adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the third Thursday of January, 1869.—N. Y. Times.

Curious Statistics Concerning Men Without Trades or Professions.

In a recent conversation with Dr. Gihon, private Secretary of Gov. Geary, we gained a curious fact concerning crime and men without trades or professions. Dr. Gihon has been paying particular attention lately, to the applications daily and almost hourly made for Executive clemency and pardon. Those not acquainted with the burdensome routine of Executive duty, in this respect, cannot possibly form any idea of the embarrassment in the harrowing solicitude and the overwhelming responsibility of properly wielding the pardoning power. The curious part of Dr. Gihon's statement is, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, young convicts are men without trades or professions, who have been left by their parents to reach maturity without having undergone the discipline and the training acquired while learning a trade or studying a profession. When parents or friends are applying for pardon

for such offenders, have been asked why they were not taught trades, the reply has been vouchsafed, "He was too wealthy," "He was too sensitive," or "He thought it was beneath him." Too weakly, too sensitive, too proud to learn a trade, but not proud enough to keep out of the penitentiary! Of course we do not pretend to assert that learning a trade or profession is the sure way of keeping out of wrong doing. There are great reasons among mechanics and professional men. But the man who has a trade or a profession, is always the most independent, and has fairer prospects at hand of permanent success in life. And what is also true, in this connection, in a practical way is the fact, that in the United States, American boys for the last ten years, have been loath to learn trades. Too many of them desire to wield yard sticks instead of hammers, saws and planes. The consequence now is, that skilled labor is scarce, and that the best places in our workshops are filled by foreigners. By some kind of teaching we must reform this evil. There must be more encouragement for boys to learn trades—and the mechanical vocation must be dignified and elevated by being recognized as worthy the study and the acquirement of the most intelligent and the most favored in every community.

We met a lad a day or two since from a neighboring village, who was on his way to enter one of the large machine shops in Philadelphia to learn a trade. He had an education to fit him for any profession, and when he reaches his majority, he will become the possessor of a competency; nevertheless, the native good sense of the boy, backed by the practicable advice of an older brother, induced him to learn a trade, and we predict that the boy will become a man of respectability and influence in any community blessed hereafter with his citizenship.

Dr. Gihon's observations and conclusions on this subject are sound and practical. He thinks if more boys learn trades future Governors of the Commonwealth will have less applications for pardons to dispose of.—Harrisburg State Guard.

FRAKES OF LIGHTNING.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Times of the 7th says: While the storm was at its height, the Methodist church at Savana Ill., used as a school house, was struck by lightning. The school had been dismissed and the scholars were standing about the doorway waiting for the storm to subside, when a bolt of fire struck the gable end of the church, tearing off the siding about ten feet in width, reaching the lower sill and removing a large quantity of plastering on the inside, while the door casing was shattered into fragments and the floor covered with the ruins. At the time of the accident, as before stated, the scholars, about sixty in number, were huddled together in the doorway, and every one was more or less injured. One small boy had his boot taken off, and was thrown down by the shock, but soon recovered, picked up his boots and started for home. Miss Emily Sinclair had both shoes torn from her feet, the lightning in its course going near the instep down to the sole, leaving a zig-zag tear around the heel. The eyelets in the shoes were melted, while the feet of the girls were badly blistered, but strange to say, the shock made her insensible for a few minutes. A Saxton was seriously hurt, his body being badly blistered, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. One of the citizens sitting in a doorway fifty feet from the church, was knocked down for a moment, but as soon as he could recover himself he rushed over and found four children apparently lifeless. They were carried home, and remained in that state for hours, but were finally resuscitated. The affair, as may be imagined, caused great excitement, and fathers and mothers, whose little ones chanced to be in the church, were almost bereft of reason.

A Great Law Suit.

In 1864 Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, entered into a partnership for seven years, with his brothers, William and Leander, for the manufacture and sale of reaping and mowing machines. Cyrus holding one-half interest, and each of his brothers one-fourth. William McCormick died in 1865, leaving a widow and five children, in whose behalf the administrator brings a suit for an adjustment of the partnership. In the bill it is alleged that upon said death the surviving partners carried on the business without change until the 16th of June 1866, when they entered into an agreement that unless prohibited by the court, or it should be deemed prejudicial to the interests of the estate of William S., the business should be continued until the full seven years contemplated in the agreement had expired, the interest of the deceased being carried on for the benefit of his estate. It is further alleged that, on the 1st of August, 1867, said surviving partners, pretending that the interests of the estate would be jeopardized by a continuance of the business in its behalf, closed the books, and opened a new set for the business, which has since been carried on for their joint benefit exclusively. The bill sets forth that the interests of the deceased in the personal effects of the partnership is of the value of \$250,000 and upward; and that the real estate of the firm is of the value of \$800,000 and upward; that said surviving partners have offered the sum of \$497,225.05, payable in five equal yearly installments, with interest at six per cent, for the entire interest of the estate of the deceased in the business. The bill prays that an account may be had of the late copartnership since and before the death of the deceased, and that the interest of the estate may be sold to the best advantage. An exhibit to the bill shows that the present

assets of the firm, including 6,175 mowers, valued at \$324,875, and 4,533 reapers, valued at \$724,950, foot up to \$3,884,354.65. Total liabilities, including \$175,000 loss on bad debts, \$1,124,586.43, leaving a balance of \$1,757,764.33.

Husbands and Wives.

Let the husband be a true and pure guardian of his family, laboring always to adorn himself with the god-like gems of wisdom, virtue and honor; let him bear himself in relation to his wife with gracious kindness towards her faults, with grateful recognition to her merits, with steady sympathy for her sorrows, and she must be of a true and pure guardian of his family, laboring always to adorn herself with the god-like gems of wisdom, virtue and honor; let her bear herself in relation to her husband with gracious kindness towards his faults, with grateful recognition to his merits, with steady sympathy for his sorrows, and he must be of a true and pure guardian of his family, laboring always to adorn himself with the god-like gems of wisdom, virtue and honor; let him bear himself in relation to his wife with gracious kindness towards her faults, with grateful recognition to her merits, with steady sympathy for her sorrows, and she must be of a true and pure guardian of his family, laboring always to adorn herself with the god-like gems of wisdom, virtue and honor; 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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

FOURTH OF JULY.—We notice that in New York City and other northern towns, orders have been issued for the rigorous enforcement of the laws against the use of fireworks and firearms on the Fourth of July. These orders, no doubt, have been issued to guard against the numerous serious accidents which have, of late years, occurred on that day, from carelessness.

There is a town ordinance here also forbidding the display of fireworks within the corporate limits of Salem, which, we learn, will be strictly enforced.

COUNTY BONDS.—At the sale of County Bonds for Railroad purposes, which took place at the National Bank of Salem, on Monday, the credit of the county was shown to stand very fair. All the bonds, to the amount of the sum required at present, \$5,000, were disposed of at from \$92.50 to \$95.50 in the hundred dollars.

Agricultural.

As another evidence of the growing interest in agricultural affairs in the State, we notice the following:

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—WM. H. BERNARD, Esq., of the Wilmington, N. C. Star, proposes to publish an agricultural paper in that town, entitled as above, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify the undertaking. We have no doubt Mr. Bernard would publish an excellent monthly, adapted to this latitude, and we hope he may succeed in his enterprise.

See prospectus in another column. Politics has been the ruin of the country, and a judicious system of agriculture can build it up most speedily.

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT.—We call attention to the circular issued by R. M. STOKES, Esq., editor of the *Asheville News and Farmer*, under the above title. We think the idea of forming Agricultural Depots, after the manner of Mr. Stokes' plan, an excellent one, calculated to encourage and stimulate small farmers particularly, who have limited means and can raise only products in small quantities, which would not compensate them for the expense and trouble of sending to distant markets. The object is the establishment of Depots conveniently where the productions of a number of farms can be collected for transportation.

Hon. I. G. Lash, Member of Congress from this District, started for Washington on Tuesday.

Hon. P. A. Wilson, State Senator from this District, and Hon. John P. Vest, member of House of Commons, have also departed for Raleigh, to be present at the meeting of the Legislature, Wednesday last.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the *Farmer's Gazette and Industrial Index*, a new monthly magazine, devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Industrial Interests of the South, published in Richmond, Va., by S. Bassett French, at \$1.50 per annum. It promises to be an interesting and useful publication.

DEATH OF EDMUND B. FREEMAN.—This distinguished gentleman died at his residence in Raleigh, on Tuesday last, after an illness of only three or four days' duration, aged 73 years. Mr. Freeman had filled many offices of trust and responsibility, and was for thirty-five years Clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Few men were more generally known and esteemed.

RUMOR.—It is rumored that John M. Cloud, of Yadkin, is to be the successor of U. S. District Attorney Starbuck. Mr. Starbuck, accepts the Judgeship to which he has been elected.

STORMS AND RAIN.—While we, in this section of country, are generally experiencing a severe drought, it seems in the North and West there is rain abundant with destructive storms.

In Bethlehem Pa., says the *Moravian*; The Storm of Sunday night last was the most severe experienced in this section for many years. The rain seemed to be poured in masses from the clouds. The damage occasioned by it was not trifling. In Goepf street, the culvert was partly swept away. The gardens in the valley on one side of this street were entirely overflooded, and many fences and out-houses were swept away. Many cellars in town were filled with water. On Wall street a large hole was torn in the ground almost its whole width. In High street a large "sink hole" was also excavated. The foundations of several houses gave way in places. In old South Bethlehem and South Bethlehem much damage was also done, in the destruction of goods in cellars, and of garden crops.

CHEESE FACTORY.—There is a cheese factory near Asheville, Buncombe Co., N. C. It makes daily 200 pounds of cheese, milks 180 cows, employs 15 hands and fattens 60 hogs on the whey from the vats.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

Among the most rational and comfortable suggestions to the weary mortal in these sultry days of July, is a retreat in the leafy wood, beside a moss-grown spring and rippling brook, away from the "busy haunts of man," where innocent amusement, fun and frolic, may be freely indulged in. In accordance with these pleasing impulses, the teachers, scholars and friends of the Salem Sunday School, determined to spend "a day in the woods;" and on Wednesday last a gay company, in carriages, buggies, coaches and wagons, repaired to the pleasant grounds surrounding the dwelling of Mr. Harrison Reid, near town, where ample preparations had been made for a Picnic.

The day was warm, but a fine breeze rendered it quite agreeable, and the company, numbering about 225, seemed to enjoy themselves finely. Every one was ready and willing to add to the amusement of the other. All were gay and frolicsome, and the happy faces of the children will ever be a cheerful reminiscence of the past.

About noon a substantial dinner was served up in true rustic style. It would be out of place to give the "bill of fare," as woodland etiquette is very pointedly opposed to such conventionalisms. To say it was all, yea more than was expected, is but just to those who contributed so liberally to the pleasures of the day.

Towards evening the scholars assembled and sang several of their beautiful Sunday School Songs, after which a collation, consisting of a variety of cakes, accompanied with a "mug" of coffee, was served up in true Moravian style.

The remaining evening hours were spent in social enjoyment, and romping on the green-sward.

It is always an enlivening scene to watch groups of children engaged in the merry games of childhood and youth, and we can assure the projectors of this festival day, that their efforts to please were highly appreciated by all, and we know many of the guests will enter another happy day on the pages of their diaries.

THE LAND WE LOVE for July contains fifteen articles from the best writers of the South. Comparative Generalship is the first of two articles on Grant's military career. The causes of "Decay of Religion at the South" are treated in a masterly manner. "Cicero's Oration for Marcellus" is a sprightly classic article over the well known *nom de plume* of S. L. C. Dr. Ramsey completes his interesting history of the revolt of the State of Franklin. Professor Blake furnishes one of his best agricultural articles on "Lime as a Fertilizer." Miss Porter gives a pleasant story. The poetry is from Mrs. Preston, of Virginia, Mrs. Davies, of Kentucky, Mrs. Clarke, of North Carolina, and the lamented Henry Timrod, the last piece ever written by him.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Secretary Schofield reports that the additional amount required to carry out the Reconstruction laws to June 30th, will be \$635,000.

The Arkansas members have been sworn in and the Democratic protest entered on the journal, without debate.

Tax Bill resumed in the House. The amendments forbid the removal of whiskey from distilleries, under any circumstances, until the tax is paid; provide for a Superintendent of Revenue for each Federal Judicial District, to be nominated by the Revenue Commissioner and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and remove all Special and General Agents of the Treasury Department, within ten days of passage. The bill progresses very tardily. The New England members struggle bravely but ineffectually, for concessions to the African race trade.

On the 23rd, the Tax Bill amendments forbidding removals from distilleries, until the tax is paid, anything in the bill to the contrary notwithstanding, and allowing fifty cents drawback on transportations, passed.

The veto to the omnibus bill was received and passed notwithstanding—105 to 30. In the Senate, the omnibus bill passed over the veto—35 to 8.

Adjourned.

The omnibus bill having become a law, Gov. Bulloch has issued a proclamation, convening the Georgia Legislature, July 4th. The veto is very brief. The objections to the Arkansas bill, without reinstating them, apply to these States, except Alabama, in which case, in addition the bill violates the pledged faith of Congress.

The President has sent special agents to Georgia, to report the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of citizens of Columbus, at Atlanta.

The wedding of Senator Henderson and Miss Mattie Foote, at the National Hotel Washington was brilliant. The Hotel parlors were beautifully and profusely draped with lace, covered with flowers, including magnolias from Florida much larger than the ladies' bonnets. The President, General Grant and Judge Chase with their families, were among the notables present.

The Senate postponed their meeting until 2 o'clock in honor of the event. Bridal presents were numerous and generally very costly.

On the 26th, Mr. Paine's Bill furnishing arms to the militia, authorizes the Secretary of War to supply each Congressional District with two thousand rifles and a battery, upon assurance that the militia organizations in said Districts are loyal, was referred to the Military Committee.

On the 27th, nothing of much interest in Congress.

The President has told Grant that unless he moves promptly in the matter affecting the Columbus prisoners, he (the President,) will act himself.

Several refugees are here.

Col. Lamar, who has been here and in New York, in the interest of the prisoners, leaves for home to-night.

Prominent lawyers in New York have volunteered to defend the prisoners.

The President's special agent to investigate the matter is an officer and brother of Gen. Schofield.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, warning the people that

the taxes, and all dues arising under the Revenue laws, whether from fines or penalties, can only be received by bonded officers, or in certain cases, by Clerks of Courts. All direct or indirect authority to special agents to collect money is revoked.

The trial of Surratt has been postponed to the special term on the 21st of September.

In Congress the House instructed the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of bonds of the United States.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—The separate tax bill, relating only to distilled spirits, tobacco, and the tax on banks, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, provided there shall be a tax of fifty cents on every proof gallon of distilled spirits, to be paid before removal from distillery warehouse. Spirits in the bonded warehouses must be withdrawn within six months, and pay in addition to the direct tax a special tax of \$4 a barrel of forty gallons. The bonded warehouse system for spirits is abolished, and the collection of the tax at the distillery is required; on spirits and rum for exportation there is a drawback not exceeding fifty cents a gallon. The sixty-sixth section imposes a tax of thirty-two cents a pound on snuff; thirty-two cents on chewing tobacco; sixteen cents on smoking tobacco; and two dollars and fifty cents a pound on all imported cigars. The portion relating to taxes on banks makes no change in the present rate of taxation.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—JACKSON, Miss., June 24, P. M.—To-day at 12 o'clock, Gen. Biddle, Commander of the Post, demanded the surrender of the Governor's office—Gov. Humphreys having been removed by the District Commander.

Gov. Humphreys refused to vacate. Gen. Biddle asked if he would have to use force in order to get possession. Gov. Humphreys replied that he would. Gen. Biddle then brought in a guard of soldiers and took forcible possession of the office.

Gov. Humphreys has fitted up another room, and claims to be Governor of Miss. The election commenced on Monday for the ratification of the proposed constitution.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, June 29, P. M.

The *News* contains an abstract of the forthcoming message of the "Governor elect" Scott.

(He goes in for payment of State debt, economy, education, (invoking Congressional aid) immigration, &c. Advises the Legislature to relieve every citizen of political disabilities. Advises a thorough reorganization of the militia. Hopes the Freedmen's Bureau will be terminated in the State by October, and recommends a re-modeling of the Judicial, Jail and Penitentiary systems. Will protect every citizen in his rights of person and property.)

In conclusion he hopes that an era of good feeling will be inaugurated, and that the martial valor of South Carolina, so justly renowned and signally displayed, will hereafter be exhibited in support of the common country.]

Agricultural Depot.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. JUNE, 1868.

Respected Sir: At the solicitation of a number of farmers in this section, I intend to establish, next Fall, at this place, a Depot for the reception and sale of such surplus Farm products as are raised here.

The Counties of Western North Carolina produce in abundance as fine Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, Irish Potatoes, Onions and Cabbages as in any part of the world; while in Apples we challenge the world to produce equal, in quality or quantity.

For these necessities our Southern neighbors send annually many thousands of dollars to the North, not knowing that in these Mountains these products can be purchased *fully as cheap* and of better quality.

By purchasing from us you would do much towards relieving the pecuniary distress of the people, and encourage our Farmers to cultivate those necessities of life more extensively, and thereby keep a large amount of money in circulation among us which is now sent North. At the same time a large and profitable trade would be opened between the Mountains and the Merchants south of us.

The necessity for such a Depot as I propose occurs from the fact that a large amount of such products are raised in small quantities here, by impoverished Farmers, who, for want of means, cannot produce, on any one or two farms, sufficient surplus to compensate them for the expense and trouble of sending so far to market. This difficulty can be overcome only by the establishment of a Depot near them, where the products of a number of farms can be gathered together, and arrangements made with Merchants at a distance by which their orders may be filled promptly, and for any quantity. This will also insure to the merchants fresh, sound and prime articles.

Should you feel disposed to aid in this attempt to create reciprocal home markets and thereby relieve your impoverished friends and neighbors, you will confer a favor by informing me what quantities and kinds of the above named articles you will be likely to want.

As Asheville is some distance from any Railroad it is proper I should state that all produce ordered from me will be delivered to the Railroad nearest their destination free of charge.

R. M. STOKES.

Editor of Asheville News and Farmer.

ROMISH SABBATH DESERATION.—The Protestant community of New York and Brooklyn is justly roused by the recent repeated outrages of the Romanist on the quiet and order of our Sabbath. On the very heels of the procession of the German Roman Catholic Central Union, with military bands of music and Papal banners, through the streets of New York, during the hours of worship, there comes another desecration, by the Irish Romanists, in connection with the laying of the corner

stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, of Brooklyn, on last Sunday. The processions of innumerable societies commenced at 10 o'clock, from all quarters, and continued till 4 in the afternoon, taking up roadways and sidewalks, obstructing foot travel, stopping long lines of street cars and filling the air with sounds of brass bands, shoutings and confusion, and making it impossible for a number of congregations to worship God in peace.

Do the Catholics own the streets of New York and Brooklyn? Can they who claim so largely our tolerance afford to insult the sense of the Protestant community? The last number of the *N. Y. Tablet*, in an angry article against the timely protest of the N. Y. Sabbath Committee against the recent disturbance in New York, boldly boasts that the "American feeling must get accustomed to Catholic pageants."

THE EXECUTION OF LUDWICK.

HORRIBLE SCENE.

Rufus Ludwick, convicted at last Fall Term of Rowan Superior Court, of the murder of his wife, paid the extreme penalty of the law on yesterday. He was evidently a man of very little mind, and manifested throughout his trial, his term of imprisonment, and the scenes preparatory to his execution up to the very last moment, a degree of stolidity and indifference truly remarkable. During his trial he was in no way affected, but showed a disposition to engage in the most frivolous conversation with any boys who might happen to come near him, even proposing to swap knives with some of them at the very crisis of his fate. For some time past the ministers of the several churches in this city have taken a deep interest in his spiritual welfare, and have labored almost incessantly for his conversion and preparation to meet his awful doom, but all in vain. Very little impression could apparently be made upon him at any time, and the closing scene was such as to satisfy all of his utter heedlessness of his future state.

At 12 o'clock, the prisoner was taken from the jail in which he had been so long confined and conveyed to the gallows amid a vast concourse of people of every class and color, age and condition. He was accompanied to the scene of execution by those two pious divines, the Rev. Mr. Rumble of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. H. Tillmanson of the Episcopal Church. Divine services were held at the place of execution, at the request of the condemned, but to it he was perfectly indifferent. Upon the very threshold of eternity, in the midst of a solemn, fervent and eloquent prayer, offered up in his behalf by Mr. Rumble, which moved a large part of the vast audience to tears, he coolly turned round to a bystander, and asked him for a chew of tobacco. Afterwards, while a hymn was being sung for his edification he endeavored to engage in very trivial conversation with those who were near him. But these were not the most revolting scenes which the vast assemblage were to witness in the progress of this wretched culprit to a felon's grave. At length it became necessary for the Sheriff to perform the sad duty of completing the execution of the law, and he intimated to the culprit that the time had come. At this notification he made an effort to jump from the platform and escape. This was prevented by the Sheriff's officers who surrounded him, but he had to be hanged by main force. It required some half dozen persons to hold him while he was pinioned and the rope adjusted about his neck. Then he refused to stand up, and he was in a half lying and half sitting posture when the fatal drop fell, and launched his soul into eternity. Such was the end of this poor creature who when viewed from some points seems to have been little more than a simpleton, but when viewed from others, seems to have possessed at least the instincts necessary to enable him through falsehood and duplicity to plan an escape from the officers of the law and immediate execution.

He persisted in denying his guilt to the last, and as the evidence upon which he was convicted was wholly circumstantial, his assertions would have created a very strong belief in his innocence but for his bad conduct under the gallows. As it is most persons are disposed to believe that his assertions were all false, and that they were made with a view of so exciting the sympathies of the bystanders in his favor, that they would permit if not connive at his escape. One very intelligent man said to us that all his movements exhibited the instinct of a cunning animal planning an escape from the hands of those who had captured him.

In protesting his own innocence he charged the guilt of the crime upon his mother and sister, and the statement which he made was certainly not without plausibility when viewed in connection with the circumstances proved on the trial, which we will not reproduce here. The mother was arrested at the time as an accomplice and discharged on her own recognizance in consequence of her feeble health, and both she and the sister whom he implicates have left the country, we believe, and many are of the opinion that they were all accomplices and all equally guilty of the murder. The whole family is one of the most wretched ignorance, in fact they seem to be at the lowest point in the scale of rational beings.—*North State.*

Jennie Burckhardt died in Chicago on Wednesday, from swallowing the point of a needle, which broke off while she was picking her teeth with it.

The General Government will, on the 1st of July, pay out over thirty-five millions in gold, principal and interest.

It is estimated that \$280,000,000 sterling is lost to the industry of Europe by the withdrawal of the men now in the army from productive labor.

HOT SUMMERS.—French scientific men predicted that the summer of 1867 would be cold and wet, like that of 1866, and they passed the prediction on the fact that immense masses of ice have broken away from the extreme North, and will melt, producing cold and vapor. In the year 1133 the earth opened, and rivers and springs disappeared in Alaska. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152 the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1160 at the battle of Bala, a great number of soldiers died from heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the Seine, the Loire, the Danube, the Rhine were passed over dry footed. In 1393 and 1394 great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440 the heat was excessive. In 1533, 1539, 1540 and 1541, the rivers were almost dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought all over Europe. In 1615 and 1616 the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy and the Netherlands. In 1646 there were fifty-eight consecutive days of excessive heat. In 1678 excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the eighteenth century. In 1728 it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burned up, and the theatres were closed by the decree of the Lieutenant of police. The thermometer marked 36 degrees reamer (113 of Fahrenheit). In gardens which were watered, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1722 and 1724 the heat was extreme. In 1747 the summer was very hot and dry, which absolutely calmed the crops. During seven months no rain fell. 1749, 1754, 1770, 1778, and 1789, the heat was excessive. In 1814, the year of the comet, the summer was very warm, and the grape vines perished at Luserne. In 1718 the theatre in France and Great Britain remained closed for nearly a month, owing to the heat. In 1836, the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 26 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which men can support for a certain time, varies 40 to 45 degrees (104 to 113 Fahrenheit). Frequent accidents occur, however, at a less elevated temperature.

The Chinese Embassy in Washington.

A correspondent of the *Wilmington Star*, furnishes the following report of the reception of the Chinese by Congress, on the 17th:

"The Chinese Embassy were received by the Senate to-day, and were greeted by a full house, as on the occasion of their reception by the House of Representatives a week ago. A few minutes before the hour of 1 o'clock, appointed for their reception, the Committee appointed by the Senate to introduce them, and retired and in a short time returned, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who announced them. The Senate arose, and Mr. Sumner with Mr. Plenio Burlingame on his arm, and Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Sherman each with a befringed and beheaded mandarin on his arm, followed by two Secretaries and three other couples of Chinese, all in frocks and hats, marched down the center of the chamber, and halted at the inner semi-circle of desks, and Mr. Sumner informed the Vice-President, *pro tem*, that the Chinese Embassy were present by invitation of the Senate. The V. P. *pro tem*, bade them welcome, and asked the Committee to show them to the seats prepared for them. After they were seated, a recess of twenty minutes was taken, and the Senators came forward and were severally introduced to them.

"The Chinese eight in number, wore light blue frocks, split up at the side and tied together with strings, and deep blue sashes, basin hats, with a red tassel, capable of covering it entirely, depending from the apex. The two chief mandarins had in addition a green tassel on the red, and were green, steel framed spectacles, whether for their eyes or as a part of their dress, I am not informed. None of them removed their hats while in the Senate.

"While they were at the House of Representatives the other day, many of the members so far forgot themselves as to crowd around them and beg their autographs. It was a pleasure to see that the Senate did not compromise their dignity by the same childish folly."

CULTIVATION OF GRAPES IN OHIO.—Three thousand acres of grapes are under cultivation in Erie and Ottawa counties, Ohio, including the islands of Lake Erie, from which it is estimated that 200,000 gallons of wine were produced the past year. Growers have established a standard of price at one mill per pound for each degree of specific gravity of must. The average production of grapes on the island this year has been about one and a half tons per acre. The Kelley Island Wine Company purchased the grapes from about 225 acres, and have manufactured about 65,000 gallons of wine. Other parties have made at least 45,000 gallons, being a total of 110,000 gallons that is now stored on that island. Bass Island, it is estimated, had also in store 45,000 gallons of wine. Bass Island has sold more fruit for table purposes in proportion to the ground in cultivation, than Kelley's Island. Additional attention is being given to the culture of new varieties of grapes. This is occasioned by a slight want in confidence in the Catawbas. Among those being most planted are Concord, Delaware, Hartford, Rogers, Ives, Norton's Virginia, &c.

THE FOUR LEGGED BABY.—The wonderful child with four feet, twenty-one toes and one body arrived in this city last evening, and will be on exhibition to-day. It is decidedly the greatest wonder in the world of curiosities we have ever seen. It is only one child from its head to its hips, vigorous, symmetrical, and at times exceedingly animated; but from its hips down it is two distinct persons, with every organ, ligament, bone and muscle well developed. It was born in the county of Lincoln, on the 12th of May last. Its parents are sound, healthy people, the father, Wm. Corban having served through the late war in the Confederate army.—*Nashville Union*, June 16th.

AGRICULTURAL.

Subsoiling and Deep Plowing.

Some years ago it was quite generally the custom of agricultural writers and teachers to advocate deep plowing, without much reference to circumstances. As a nation of farmers we were, undoubtedly in the practice of plowing too shallow—even now the charge of shallow plowing would hold against the majority of cultivators. But on most soils it is not advisable to change suddenly from a system of shallow or medium depth plowing to one of deep culture. The subsoil which the first deep plowing exposes to the air, is not suitable as a bed for seeds to germinate in, especially spring sown seeds, for it is cold, lifeless and will not stimulate the young plant into vigorous growth. True, there is rich earth for the deep roots to take hold of, and there is a mellow and deep seed bed, which are important advantages, but they will not compensate for healthy and vigorous early growth. Besides speaking plainly, for the good of the present crop, we should prefer the richest soil nearest the surface, and there is a way to do this and yet stir the soil deep.

Subsoiling, on the majority of soils—on all which are not perfectly porous and leechy—is the kind of deep plowing which will give the most satisfactory results. It would already generally be adopted by all progressive farmers were it not so expensive, involving, as it does the use of extra teams, plows and men. But the principle of culture is right; the surface mould forms the seed bed, fresh, rich, lively, just right to push along the plant in the first stages of its growth, while the soil below is to be loose for the admission of air, water and roots. This kind of deep plowing is adapted to all crops and seasons. Subsoiling may be done in the spring or early summer, with less expense than later, when the earth becomes dryer and firmer. Several devices have been tried for attaching a subsoiler to a common plow, so that one hand, at least, with sufficient team, can break up the soil to the desired depth. A successful plow of this description would be received with favor.

Whether good results flow from deep plowing with the ordinary plow, will depend a great deal on the kind of crop, the time of year when the work is done, and the nature of the previous tillage. In planting corn on old land, for instance, it is not advisable to plow deep; the work should be well done, and dirt enough turned over the sod to work readily in and to cover the grass roots, but two or three inches in depth of cold subsoil—previously unplowed earth—will not benefit the crop if brought to the surface. But the subsoil plow might be used to advantage. Supposing the corn crop be followed, the next year, by one of spring grain, the plow should then be run deep enough to bring the decayed sod, and an inch or so of fresh earth or subsoil to the surface. This will demand somewhat deeper plowing than for corn. If winter wheat follows the spring grain the depth may be increased two or three inches. A top dressing of manure should be applied which will aid in forming a good soil. In this way the arable soil is gradually deepened, and permanent improvement made.

GLEANINGS.

A Farmer's Club in Montgomery county, Penn., has voted, by a large majority, in favor of dirt planting of corn.

The *Manchester Mirror* says all the indications are favorable for an immense apple crop in New Hampshire this season.

Cotswold sheep are said to be in greater demand in England now than ever before; at a late sale 55 averaged \$150 in gold.

When composts are made to be used on sandy soils, clays should be mixed through them; for it will not only contain the ammonia of the compost heap, but will improve the sandy soil when applied to it.

The leaf blight on the pear is a very destructive disease which is supposed to be caused by some poisonous acid which the roots absorb from the soil, causing black spots on the leaves, and seriously affecting the growth of the tree.

Every one who has used them knows that cut nails are brittle and easily broken, some brands more than others; but when heated to a red heat and then cooled slowly, become soft, and will generally clinch as well as wrought nails.

An intelligent correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says he is milking some cows that are not stabled, or are at least, partly exposed, and that every cold spell of weather has checked the flow of milk at least one fifth, and that the full quantity had not again been reached.

The capital stock of a Sacramento, Cal. Beet Sugar Company, \$100,000, was all subscribed within four days of the opening of the books. Among the subscribers are many Germans familiar with the process and value of beet sugar making, and confident that it will become, in that State, a flourishing industry.

The soil for barley should be rich, but lighter and sandier than is required for wheat. The seed should be deposited while the ground is fresh and moist, after being tilled, so that it may vegetate soon, and the plants have time to "baird" or spread out and cover the ground, before the heat of the sun takes effect upon it.

The secret of health are six: First keep warm. Second, eat regularly and slowly. Third, maintain regular daily bodily habits. Fourth, take early and very light supper. Fifth, keep a clean skin. Sixth, get a plenty of sleep at night.

Mr. W. Calhoun, conductor on the Union Pacific railroad, has had twelve arrow wounds and been scalped twice, and lived.

The New York Mail is responsible for the horrible statement that a "society lady" has been for two months coloring a merschaum pipe.

The Locust Year--History of the Locust--The Present Visitation.

[From the New Albany (Ind.) Commercial.]
In answer to the many inquiries in reference to the present visitation of locusts—a visitation that promises to exceed, in the abundance of the insects, any for the past century—we have condensed from various authorities, the following facts.—Many have supposed that the insects with which the woods and fields of the country, the trees and gardens of the city are so rapidly filling, where the cicade, or American harvest-fly. This, however, is a misapprehension. It is the real locust, not the one upon us. The cicade subsists on the leaves of trees and other vegetable substances. They are furnished with a hard proboscis, capable of boring wood. This insect is common in some sections of the country, appearing annually.

Our present visitors are what are known as the seventeen year locusts, from the fact that they make their appearance in certain sections of the United States, and probably elsewhere, every seventeenth year. The seventeen year locusts begin to emerge from the ground about the latter end of April; but if the season be cold and backward, they do not begin to appear until about the middle of May, as was the case this year. On their first coming out of the ground they are in the pupa state, but the pupa soon bursts, and the perfect locust soon appears. They begin to lay their eggs about the end of May or in the second week in June, according to the heat of the season. These eggs are deposited in close lines of two inches long in the tender twig of trees. As soon as the young attain their growth in the grub state they fall to the ground, and make their way two or three feet underneath the surface, in order to undergo their change into the pupa form. Soon after attaining their last transformation they are found in great numbers over large districts of country. They appear every seventeen years, though it is probable, according to some writers, that the periods of their return vary, according to the heat of the climate and other circumstances. It is stated by a writer that these insects have been known to make their appearance in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in great numbers, penetrating from their subterranean residence between bricks of a pavement. Notwithstanding the usual idea, these seventeen year locusts are seldom in any way injurious to vegetation, except in the damage done by the female in depositing her eggs. We distinctly remember the visitation of these insects in 1851. At that time we resided in Washington county, this State, and frequently took occasion to go to the country for the purpose of observing their habits. We have seen fields of corn, oats, and wheat, literally alive with them, the ground being completely covered by them, and yet not a corn blade, or spear of wheat or oats were injured; in the woods, however, it was different. The tenderest leaves were nearly all eaten from the trees, particularly from those trees upon which the leaves were slightly acidulated. The seventeen year locusts are the favorite food of various species of animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by hogs before they emerge from the ground, and they are also in their perfect state, eagerly devoured by squirrels. All our old hunters will call to mind how abundant and fat the squirrels were in 1851. Most of the larger birds feed upon these locusts, and the North-western tribes of Indians consider them a rarity when dried. The locust is never found in the pine woods.—They will neither light upon nor deposit their eggs in the limbs of the pine trees. The locusts commenced making their appearance in this part of the State about the 25th of May. The numbers have been steadily increasing every day since, and they will probably remain with us until the middle of July, or first of August, when they will disappear as suddenly as they made their advent.

Famine in Algeria.

We have had, at various times recently, accounts of the terrible famine prevailing in Algeria. We now find a statement in the Catholic Mirror, of New York, to the effect that more than one hundred thousand of the Arabs of Northern Africa have perished therefrom during the last six months, and that the Archbishop of Algiers has already gathered together four thousand children of deceased Arab parents many of them tender infants taken from the breasts of their famished mothers. To such proportions has the famine attained that cannibalism has reappeared in Algeria, and under the pangs of hunger, mothers have devoured their own children. The present distress is not the only horror, for under the influence of sickness and despair, the natives have been unable to devote themselves this year to the labors of husbandry, and thus nearly two millions of human beings are threatened with a famine more dreadful perhaps than that which now afflicts them. Collections are now being made for the relief of the sufferers in all parts of Europe, and the Archbishop of Algiers has sent two clergymen to the United States to solicit aid for rearing the abundant children. One of the clergymen, Rev. M. Gey, has arrived in Baltimore, duly accredited to Archbishop Spalding, who commends his charitable undertaking to the benevolence of all classes and all denominations.

More States in the South.

It will be remarkable that when Texas was admitted to the Union, it was required by its friends that its territory might be divided into four States as soon as the population of different sections should increase sufficiently to justify such a multiplication of States from the original territory of Texas.

That time has now seemingly arrived for carrying out this provision and accordingly a bill has been introduced in Congress to effect the object—for the success of which movement a strong desire is expressed in some parts of Texas, (as for instance, in the West,) while considerable opposition is elsewhere manifested. The following facts will be read with interest in connection with these movements:

"The unwieldy size of Texas, as compared with any other State, may be seen from the fact that it is now 800 miles in

length from East to West, and 700 from North to South and has an area of 237,504 square miles, or more than three times the extent of the six New England States, and nearly equal to the Austrian Empire. The bill forms a line between the Colorado and Rio Grande up to 32 degrees North latitude into south Texas. All between the Colorado and a line formed by the center of Galveston Bay and San Jacinto and Trinity River, remains as the State of Texas. All East of the last named line forms the State of east Texas. This gives 33 counties, as at present formed, to East and parts of 40 counties to West Texas, and part of 34 counties to South Texas. The smallest area but largest present population of the three States would be East Texas, all of whose counties are well settled, Texas and South Texas included, besides their settled counties, a very large unsettled and almost unexplored territory towards the head waters of the Rio Grande and Red Rivers. It is impossible to estimate with much accuracy the population of the proposed States. The population (slave and free) of the entire State in 1860 was 601,039, being an increase of 182.71 per cent. since 1850. The State received a heavy immigration from the older States during the war, in addition to its actual increase, which would have probably equalled previous rates. It is therefore reasonable to estimate its present population at 1,200,000. Of this population the proposed division would assign not far from 500,000 to East Texas, 400,000 to Texas, and 300,000 to South Texas. Each State would combine the same diversity of rich, alluvial and heavily timbered lands near the coast, suitable for cotton, rice and sugar, and higher plateaus of prairie lands in the centre, adapted to grain and grazing, while Texas and South Texas rise into spurs and outlying shoots of the Rocky Mountains on their northern and western borders.

PERIOD OF THE GROWTH OF MAN.—Professor B. A. Gould, from statistics derived from the register of 2,500,000 men in the United States army, has brought out the fact that men attain their maximum stature much later than is generally supposed. This takes place at 29 or 30 years of age; but there are frequent instances of a growth until 35; not very noticeable—a yearly gain of a tenth of an inch perhaps, still a growth. After 35, the stature subsides in similar proportions, partly, perhaps, from the condensation of the cartilages, partly because of the change in the angle of the hip bone. The age for maximum stature comes earliest to the tallest men, as if it were the necessity of unusual development. Foreigners were shorter than men of native birth. The heights of men seemed to depend on the place of enlistment. A Massachusetts man enlisting in Iowa was an inch taller, than if he had stayed at home. As we go west, men grow taller. One man measured more than six feet ten inches; out of one million there were 500 who measured more than six feet four inches; but men of such stature do not wear well. In Maine men reach their greatest height at 37; in New Hampshire at 35; Massachusetts at 31. The tallest man of 69 inches came from Iowa. Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, and Missouri, gave us men of little over 68; and the average of all shows the Americans to be a very tall people.

THE DYING NEVER WEPT.—It is a striking fact—the dying never weep. The circle of sobbing, agonized hearts around produce not a tear. Is it that he is insensible and stiff already in the chill of dissolution? That cannot be—he asks for his father's hand as if to gain strength in the mental struggle, and lean on the breast of mother, brother and sister, with still conscious affection; and just before exclaiming, at eve after a long day's converse with the angel of summer, he says to his oldest brother—last audible "good night" of earth—"Kiss me, kiss!" It must be because the dying have reached a point too deep for our earthly crying and weeping. They are face to face with a higher, holier being, with the Father in Heaven and His angel throng, led by the Son himself, and what are the griefs of a morning, tears of a dying farewell—be it that they are shed by the dearest on earth in that vision bright of immortal life and everlasting reunion.

"THE VEILED PROPHECY."—In a letter from Syria we find the following reliable description of the habits of that great impostor whom Moore invested with such exciting and poetic interest:

Fourteen long years Mokanna is reported to have lived in this fortress, consuming his time with women, in drinking and carousing. The Arab Field Marshal, Said Hest, had at last driven him into straits. The outer part was taken, and there was only the inaccessible citadel on a higher eminence. With the extinction of his ascendant star, Mokanna was abandoned by his followers, and when his last inevitable ruin nigh, he decided in order not to fall into the hands of his enemies, rather to destroy himself with his women and treasures. He gave to the women at the last carousal a strong dose of poison in wine and challenged them to empty a goblet with him. All drank but one, who poured the wine into her bosom, and, as an eye-witness, told later the whole catastrophe. According to her, Mokanna after all the women had fallen dead, cut off the head of his faithful page, and quite naked, burned himself and his treasures in a furnace, which had been heated for three days. He announced, before that he wished to go to heaven to call the angels to his help. "I have long watched the furnace," said the fortunate woman who escaped, "but he never came back in that fashion." After the death of Mokanna there were many sects and creeds, but they concealed themselves from the ever increasing power of Islam. Under the Samanides the doctrine of Mohammed spread more and the Transoxian countries soon became famous for their religious zeal.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

On the 11th of June, by the Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, D. D. of Neshanic Ref. Prot. Dutch Church, Mr. JOHN C. HOLDER, formerly of Forsyth Co., N. C., to Miss ANNIE KIRKSHAW, of Readington, N. J.

In Davidson Co., on the 9th inst., by Rev. Joseph Miller, Mr. GEORGE SINK, of Arkansas, to Miss SALLIE BECKERDITE.

At Mt. Airy, on Monday the 22nd ult., Mr. FRANK MOORE to Miss RACHEL E. BANNER.

In this case, at inst. Miss FANNIE OGDEN, of Menden, Marengo County, Ga., to Mr. JAMES H. MOORE, and 11 days.

Near Salem, on the 29th ult., Mr. ELIZA JONES, of Hamilton C. Jones, Sen., Esq., at an advanced age.

At her residence near Holtsburg, in Davidson county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. JUDITH ELLIS, consort of the late Anderson Ellis, Esq., and mother of the late Governor Ellis, in her 80th year.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler, Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., July 3, 1868.
Bacon, 20 to 25 cts.
Beef, 35 cts.
Butter, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
Cotton Yarn, \$2.15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale, 18 to 20 cts, single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
Cocoa, 30 cts.
COBBLERS, 20 to 25 cts.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound.
Eggs, 10 to 12 cents per dozen.
Flour, \$1.75 for 50 pounds.
FLOUR, \$3 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" Peaches, peeled.
" Peaches, unpeeled halves.
" Blackberries.
" Cherries.
" Plums.
" Damsons.
Feathers 50 cents per lb.
Hog, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cts.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, \$1.25.
Nails, 9 cents per bushel, 8 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, \$1.10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, \$1.40 to per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16; Clarified 20 cents per lb.
Rags, 34 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, \$3.75 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents.
Honey, Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt, Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., \$1.75 to \$2.00.
It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60 lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56 lbs; Oats 32 lbs for Spring, and 36 lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56 lbs; Clover seed, 48 lbs.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.
Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.
Very Inferior, \$5.00 to \$6.00.
Good Working, 8.00 to 10.00.
Extra Yellow Smoking, 10.00 to 30.00.
LEAF.
Inferior and Common, \$6.00 to \$10.00.
Good Wrapping Fillers, 10.00 to 15.00.
Fine Yellow Wrappers, 20.00 to 50.00.
STEMS.
Loose, \$2.50 to \$3.00.
Bright in hogheads, 3.50 to 4.50.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.

CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER.
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER.
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS.
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.

Molasses! Molasses!
NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas.

220 HOGSHEADS Sweet Cuba Molasses.
30 TIERCES In prime New Packag's
40 BARRELS.
Selected especially for Summer Trade.
Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868.

Presentation Books!
JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c., to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Fresh Clover Seed
FOR SALE AT
FEB. 7, 1868.
VOGLER'S.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, 100 Post Office Building, N. C.
CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONIFIER.
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c. FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

Up with the Rail Road!!!

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,
ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the "nimble wippers" is better than the slow shillings!

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
complete. Also a fine assortment of

Stations, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Paints, Drugs & Dyes, Oils, Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.,
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1868 33-1f.

Salt! Salt!!

2000 Sacks Genuine Liverpool SALT.

2000 " " " American

Large full sacks, in prime order, momentarily expected, and for sale at lowest current prices.

Orders for lots of 100 sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at extremely low prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Interest will be charged on all Book Accounts over thirty days' standing. This arrangement will be strictly adhered to.

ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store, SALEM, N. C.

Sale Postponed.

On the premises, near Kernersville, on the 16th of July, 1868, I will sell for cash, 300 Acres of Land, more or less, as the property of Jno. Hester and Robert Hester, also all their personal estate, liable to seizure at the suit of the United States, for taxes.

JOHN CRANE, Collector, By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

June 26, 1868.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

RELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at \$2.00 per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchange in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S.



VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Shoe Manufacturing Business, in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a Custom Shop, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS, and where all kinds of Repairing will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.—Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER, A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1f

ATTRACTIONS
AT

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-1f

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c., (Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Micker's.)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months. April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-rakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where, Who want a Reaper or Mower, Will look for one with a history fair. That does its work well, and with little repair. Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried In all kinds of grass and of grain, On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side.

Where horses may walk and the driver may ride, And the work shall be always the same. The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand.

So say the thousand who use it; For more than ten years, and all over this land Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned. As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

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My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., June, 1868.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

Well, let him go, and let him stay,
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him if I try;
He thought to frighten me with frowns
So terrible and black;
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I call him back.

He said that I had acted wrong—
And foolishly beside;
I won't forgive him after that—
I would not if I died.
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross to me?
I know I'm not an angel quite,
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once—
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she did not pout;
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear—
I wish that other girl of his
Was—well, I don't care where.

He thinks that she is pretty, too,
Is beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again now, if she could;
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's after nine o'clock,
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I try;
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him if I don't;
Besides I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I think I'd better tell him so—
I wish he'd come to-night.

Trial for "Sleeping in Meeting."

Justice Winslow—What do you know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting?

Witness—"I know all about it; 'tain't no secret I guess."

Justice—"Then tell us all about it; that's just what we want to know."

Witness (scratching his head, "Well, the long and short of it, John Wadleigh is a hard working man; that is, he works mighty hard doing nothing, and that's the hardest work there is done. It will make a feller sleep quicker than poppy leaves. So it stands to reason that Wadleigh would naturally be a sleepy sort of person. Well, the weather is sometimes naturally considerably warm, and 'Parson Moody's' sermon rather heavy like."

"Stop! Stop!" said Justice Winslow, "no reflection upon 'Parson Moody'; that is not what you were called here for."

Witness—"I don't cast no reflections on 'Parson Moody'. I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting; and it's my opinion, especially in warm weather, that sermons that are heavylike, and two hours long, naturally have a tendency."

"Stop! Stop!" said Squire Winslow, "if you repeat any of the reflections on 'Parson Moody' again, I'll commit you to the cage for contempt of court!"

Witness—"I don't cast no reflections on 'Parson Moody'. I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting."

Squire Winslow—"Well, go on, and tell us all about that. You weren't called here to testify about 'Parson Moody'."

Witness—"That's what I'm trying to do, if you wouldn't keep putting me out. And it's my opinion, in warm weather, folks is considerably apt to sleep in meeting; especially when the sermon—I mean especially when they get pretty tired. I know I find it pretty hard work to get by seventhly and eighthly in the sermon myself! but if I once get by there, I generally get into a kind of walking trance again, and make out to weather it. But it isn't so with Wadleigh. I've generally noticed if he begins to gape at seventhly it's a gone goose with him before he gets through tenthly, and he has got to look out for another prop for his head some where, stifle enough to hold it up. And from tenthly to sixteenthly he's dead as a door nail, till the amen brings the people to prayers, and Wadleigh comes up with a jerk, just like opening a jackknife."

Anecdote of Judge S.

There lived not many years ago in this good State of Tennessee, rather an eccentric old gentleman who occupied the Judge's seat, in one of the wealthiest circuits in the State, Judge S., and I propose to give you a few anecdotes illustrative of his character, although I fear as it is my first attempt that I will kill the story in the recital; however that will be my fault, and not the fault of the story.

Upon one occasion there were two men arraigned before Judge S.—charged with disturbing the peace, &c. No. 1 upon the usual question of guilty or not guilty, pleaded 'guilty' drunkenness.

Judge S.—"You were drunk, were you, sir?"

Prisoner—"Yes sir."

S.—"What did you get drunk on sir?"

P.—"Whiskey sir."

S.—"What sort of whiskey?"

P.—"New whiskey sir."

S.—"What, right new whiskey?"

P.—"Yes sir, just warm from the still."

S.—"So you got drunk on new whiskey right warm from the still did you?"

P.—"Yes sir."

S.—"Mr. Clerk, fine that man ten dollars and imprisonment in the county jail one month."

No. 2, upon being arraigned, pleaded 'guilty' also.

S.—"You were drunk, were you?"

P.—"Yes sir."

S.—"What did you get drunk on sir?"

P.—"Trandy sir."

S.—"What sort of brandy?"

P.—"Peach brandy, sir."

S.—"What old peach brandy, sir?"

P.—"Yes sir."

S.—"How did you drink it sir?"

P.—"With a little honey, sir."

S.—"What sort of honey, sir?"

P.—"Nice strained honey sir."

S.—"So you got drunk on old peach brandy, and nice strained honey, did you sir?"

P.—"Yes sir."

S.—"Mr. Clerk fine that man one dime. The court would like a few of that itself."

This same Judge S.—had a very wild son named Bob, who was constantly on a spree, and upon being brought up

once before the Court for drunkenness, the Judge cried out—
"Is that our Bob?"
Clerk—"Yes sir."
Judge—"Fine the d—d rascal two dollars and cost. I'd make it ten dollars if I didn't know that it would come out of my own pocket."

Members of the Legislature.

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Edgecombe—George Peck, Henry J. Cherry.
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Gaston—Jonas Hoffman.
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Jackson—Joseph Keener.
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Feb. 20, 1868.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

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LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAID.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelope—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

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